

**TREMENDOUS VOTE
EXCEEDS FONDEST
HOPES OF G. O. P.**

With 75 Electoral College
Votes Doubtful Harding
Has 329 and Cox 127—Re-
publicans Lead.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3. (By the Associated Press.)—One of the most sweeping Republican victories in the history of the country stood recorded for Senator Warren G. Harding for president and a Republican congress, when remands and unparalleled Republican pluralities beginning with the first count of ballots in yesterday's election continued mounting today. Defeat in their fight both for the presidency and for the senate preceded early by Democratic national leaders on the basis of the crushing Republican vote, and despite the absence of early today of final and official figures.

With the presidency and congress were lost to the Democrats of government state legislatures and governor and local candidates. The break even threatened to extend into the house of states high in the south with Republican gains in some Southern states larger than any since the

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Civil war. Harding's victory in what Gov. Cox of Ohio, his Democratic opponent, and other Democratic leaders and many prominent Republicans had said was "the real test of the truth" upon the league of nations, was impressive. In the absence of final figures, the swelling tide of huge pluralities today leaves no doubt of a gain of 225 votes in the electoral college as against 127 for Gov. Cox, with 75 doubtful, inclusive of states where the Republican tide was running strong.

The unofficial result presaged a larger majority in the electoral college for Senator Harding and his party, and a still larger margin of victory for Schuyler D. Mitchell, of New York, than any since 1888, except alone the vote of 455 for President Wilson in 1912 during the Republican "split."

The Republican congressional swing was as strong, increased majorities in both senate and house being marked up. The party was victorious for virtually all 15 Republican senators for re-election was spelled by the returns, while about a half dozen in the Democratic senate were battling against Republican leads.

The first trial of woman suffrage contributed largely to the Republican majorities in many of the states, by delaying the count in many states. The millions of women's ballots also swelled the popular vote recorded beyond all records.

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atory without exultation, stating that he was "more given to prayer to God to make me capable of playing my part to the country."

As Gov. Coolidge, the next vice-president, he sent a message stating:

"We've got a real job and we'll take it together."

Gov. Cox also received his defeat without untoward show of feeling. He withheld any comment, after remaining at his home in the White House, until almost midnight and seeing his own paper issue an early extra edition recording his defeat.

None of the minor candidates for Governor—farmer, labor, nor Prohibition figured in the presidential result.

Eugene Dennis, the Socialist presidential candidate, received the returns in Atlanta penitentiary.

Ohio, the home of both Senator Harding and Gov. Cox; New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania delivered the largest Republican pluralities.

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Prohibition was a subject not reflected upon the face of returns, but Representative Volstead, Republican of Missouri, was successful in securing enforcement law, was in a close race. Republican governors in Connecticut, Illinois, where former Senator Lewis was defeated by Len Small; Kansas, where Michael Mitchell and New Hampshire, were successful.

Without final or official returns, decisive pluralities and leads indicated certainty of the following for Harney:

Colorado, 6; Connecticut, 1; California, 13; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 29; Indiana, 12; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10;

Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 18; Michigan, 15; Minnesota, 12; Nebraska, 8; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 14; New York, 45; Ohio, 24; Oregon, 5; Pennsylvania, 38; Rhode Island, 5;

Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 4; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 14; New York, 43; Ohio, 24; Oregon, 35; Pennsylvania, 38; Rhode Island, 55; South Carolina, 2; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 2; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 2; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 13; Wyoming, 3. Total, 329.

Gov. Cox had safely the following:

Alabama, 22; Arizona, 9; Florida, 6; Georgia, 14; Kentucky, 12; Louisiana, 10; Mississippi, 10; North Carolina, 12; South Carolina, 3; Texas, 2; Utah, 12; Virginia, 13.

Lacking sufficient returns and doubtful were the following:

Arizona, 3 votes; Idaho, 4; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 1; Montana, 4; New Hampshire, 3; New Mexico, 3; North

Dakota, 3. Oklahoma, 10; Tennessee, 12; South Dakota, 5. Total, 75.
Resume:
Hurdling, 229; Cox, 127; doubtful,

Dakota, 5; Oklahoma, 10; Tennessee, 12; South Dakota, 5. Total, 76.

Resume:

Harding, 229; Cox, 127; doubtful, 75. Total, 431.

The Republican ticket, presidential and senatorial, was leading in Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Missouri, Montana and South Dakota. In Oklahoma the race was said to be the closest in history, with the Democrats ahead. Official figures on Tennessee leave Gov. Cox' lead of 11,000 with but one-fifth of the returns in. In Maryland Senator Harding had a slight lead, but Senator

Smith, Democrat, was running ahead of the Democratic ticket with an advantage over his Republican opponent.

The contest in Missouri also was close, with the Republican presidential and senatorial tickets leading. Former Speaker Clark was in a race, but about a thousand votes to the good.